ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8-The Black Crook. AMBERG THEATRE S 15 Der Vogelhaendier.
AMERICAN FINE ARTS BUILDING D to 10:30-Architectural League Exhibition. BIJOU THEATRE 8:30 A Secrety Fad. OADWAY THEATRE 8- The New South

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. until 10 p. m. The Dore Gallery. CHICKERING HALL-3 30-Organ Recital. COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-The Lost Paradise

DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-The Belle's Stratagem and The Kneve. EBEN MUNE-The World in Wax.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-815-Deception.
GARDEN THEATRE-2-8-The Mountebanks
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8-A Night at the Circus. MARRIGAN'S THEATRE S Modigan Goarls Ball HARLEM OPERA HOUSE S 15 Mayoutheen HERRMANN'S THEATRE 2 S 30 Caste.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8 30-A Tr to Chinatown.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL S-Vaudeville. KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-3:15-Americans Abrad. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-Horse Taming Exhibi-

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-S-The Isle of Chem

PALMER'S THEATRE-S 15-Aristoctucy. ROCTOR'S THEATRE-12 m. to 10 30 p. m.-Opers and Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE-8 15-The Masked Pail

TONY PASTOR'S S Vendeville SQUARE 'THEATRE-2-8-Captain Herne

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# New Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1893.

### TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The members of the French Cabinet resigned, and M. Ribot organized a new Ministry, with himself as Premier and Minister of the Interior; the Panama trial began; and M. Charles de Lesseps made a statement of the relations of Paron Reinach and M. Baileaut with the Canal Company; M. Casimir Perfer was elected President of the Chamber in place of M. Floquet =Princess Marie of Edinburgh and Prince Ferninand of presence of many royal personages Thirty miners were drowned in a colliery at Penzance. Congress - Both Houses in session

Senate: The Quarantine bill was passed and the Anti-Option bill discussed. House: The Norfolk and Western Railroad bill was passed.

Domestic.-Edward Murphy, it, was nominated for United States Senator by the paint Democratic caucus of the Legislature - Mr. Blaine made a remarkable improvement in his condition since his sinking spell Monday night. The Republicana and Populists in the Kausas House each elected a Speaker after an exciting scene - The mercury was far below zerow in the West and Northwest there was a blizzard in Delaware; trains in the Northern part of this State were delayed by a big snowstorm = A fire in Boston did damage estimated at \$1,655,000.

City and Suburban.-Walter Marshall killed Robert Dingfelder, shot his wife and then kille l himself at No. 100 Third-ave -- Torse new directors of Union Seminary elected \_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. K. Funk gave a reception at his home in Brooklyn to Dr. McGlynn. -- The graduation exercises of the New-York Training School for Nur-es too' place. = = There were three deaths from typhus fever on North Brother Island. - The Vaude ville Club gave its first performance. - Officers of the Kings County Republican General Committee were elected. = The thermometer registered zero at midnight, === Counsel for the indicte! Brooklyn officials asserted that the Constitution had been violated by the Grand Jury. - Stocks irregular, but generally strong, although depressed by the weakness of Reading among railway, and Distilling among industrial shares. Final changes were divided. Money on call was easier and most new loans were at 4a4 1-2 per cent.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Generally fair; colder on the whole, but tending to moderate late in the day. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 29 degrees; lowest, 3; average, 14.

The proposition to change the dates of the meeting of Congress and the inauguration of President was not received with much favor in the House yesterday. There was no politics in the debate, Mr. Reed joining with Mr. Cockran in opposing the resolution under consideration, which was defeated-121 to 49. The principal argument against changing the time for Congress to assemble was effectively

After a series of delays that are seemingly inexplicable the lake in Central Park was finally thrown open to skaters yesterday, greatly to the delight of thousands both young and old. The light snowfall on Monday night was suffi c'ent to improve the sleighing greatly, and New-York and the cities round about are now enjoying such a season of winter sports as they have not known in half a score of years or more. It behooves everybody to make the most of them, for in our uncertain climate it is impossible to tell what a day or two may bring forth in the way of thaws or rains.

Two police inspectors and three captains will probably soon be placed on trial before the Police Commissioners for neglect of duty in not breaking up gambling-houses. All the police officials have been repeatedly warned that were not closed within the territory for which they are responsible. The charges which are indications that the most serious apprehensions

Superintendent Byrnes is in earnest in his pur- advisers. If Paris remains quiet under the pose to enforce the law. In that purpose he pressure of such intense excitement as now should have the hearty encouragement of the prevails, it will be a signal proof of the progmembers of the Police Board.

Edward Murphy, jr., was, of course, nominated for Senator by the Democratic caucus last night, but he did not secure the unanimous nomination on which his heart was set and toward which he has been bending every energy. Eighty-five votes were cast for Murphy and five for Bourke Cockran; but if Murphy had been within hearing distance his cheeks would have tingled at the strong language used by the handful of men who opposed him. These were Senators McClelland and Brown and Assemblymen Kempner, Frazer and Searing. The most striking of the anti-Murphy speeches was that of Otto Kempner, who was elected as a Tammany man in the VIIth District of this city. He was charged with treachery for opposing Murphy and will no doubt be a subject for severe "discipline."

### A PITIABLE MAJORITY.

It is the old story: the Democratic party is playing baby again. With some 235 members of the House, it is complaining that the eightyeight Republicans will not let them be good. but are unpatrictically and wickedly refusing to do what ought to be done, while a majority of the Democrats continue to trick and scheme for the favor of silver fanatics. The fact seems to be that, except the few who have always favored free coinage, the Republican members are disposed to vote as quickly as the Democratic majority will permit to stop silver purchases and coinage. But if that were not the fact, what a contemptible thing it is for the en rmous Democratic majority to crawl behind the small minority for excuse. What is a party fit for, except public scorn, if it cannot do anything decent when it has nearly three-quarters of the votes, unless the manhood and brave aprightness of a minority will lift it out of the mire? There had better be an end of such babyish complaints, for their continuance tempts Republicans to leave the Democrats to do what they can without help.

The obvious duty of conservative men of all parties is to bring both houses to a vote as speedily as possible on the repeal of the silver purchase act, without conditions or paltering compromises. If the majority then refuses to vote for such a straightforward settlement of the question, it must take the responsibility CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp be added to every copy of The Bully, Sendage of Sendage stamp be added to every copy of The Bully, Sendage of Sendage stamp be added to every copy of The Bully, Sendage of Sendage stamp be added to every copy of The Bully Sendage of Sen the question, it must take the responsibility ver would be emptied into the circulation by the millions every month. No increase of paper circulation that is not redeemable in gold can take place under the present act. The President and Secretary of the Treasury are both required and clothed with ample power to maintain the parity of gold and silver as long as possible. A return to silver coinage would only render the difficulty much greater and the future more uncertain.

It is unworthy of the United States, after the treatment met at the Brussels Conference, to leave European Powers to imagine any longer that this Nation is going to commit financial suicide for their benefit. Of course it would give them an incalculable advantage for the United States to debase its currency, lose its gold, and subject all its commerce and its industry to the uncertainties and fluctuations of the market for silver bullion. As long as other Powers think this may be, it is not strange that they treat with lofty indifference plans for international agreement. The ablest and most earnest of European bimetallists saw this long ago, realized that it was the one insuperable bacrier to their efforts, and appealed to this country to stop all coinage and purchases of

silver. coinage are not truly bimetallists, but are either silver monometallists or paper inflationists. The fiat money lunaties want to force the Government into bankruptcy, that it may be compelled to rely upon paper currency. Silver speculators and schemers in great number care only to force the white metal into general use as the legal tender and measure of values in this country. If gold goes abroad or out of use, that suits them so much the better. They believe, not in a double standard, but in an alternative standard, always the cheaper and warse of the two metals. If the business world waits until some compromise can be fixed up to the satisfaction of these classes, it will wait a long time.

President-elect Cleveland and his most influent'a! friends are pressing Congress to act at this session, and the ablest Republican lead ers are equally earnest in orging action, that the prosperity of the country may not be interrupted. Business men of all parties are watching with deep interest, and will not be slow to place the responsibility where it belongs, if the country is condemned to eight months or a year of uncertainty and danger by failure to act at this session.

# THE FRENCH CARINET REORGANIZED.

The resignation of the French Ministry was caused by internal dissensions, and consequently was less alarming than the downfall of the Government by a direct vote of the Chambers would be. The Ministry was forced to resign because some of its members were disposed to obstruct a thorough investigation of the Panama scandal and to shield some of the of real good Democratic material for chair worst offenders. It has been reorganized by Premier Ribot, who has shown himself to be a statesman of great force of character and to be canable of meeting a terrible crisis in French history with courage and vigor. He has apparently succeeded in filling the vacant Cabinct seats with strong men determined to go to the bottom of the scandal without flinching, and will doubtless command the support of a majority of the Chambers. That is the only position which any Ministry can afford to occupy, because it is the only ground upon which they can stand. The Deputies cannot overthrow such a Ministry without discredit-

ing themselves and revealing their sympathy with legislative corruption. Desperate attempts will undoubtedly be made to implicate President Carnot in the Panama candal. The enemies of existing institutions pulsory Education law which will really comhave been convinced from the outset that a Presidential crisis would be a fatal blow to the Republic. Their efforts will now be concentrated upon this object. Paris is the most credulous capital in Europe. With the air filled with rumors of startling revelations based lie sentiment to be respected, by the passage upon the cipher memorandum-book of Charles of an amendment to the Election law which will de Lesseps monarchical conspirators, Socialist provide for a blanket ballot? Is road reform agitators and Radical marplots are watching eagerly for documentary proof implicating the President directly or indirectly in the scandal. law, with the aim of rendering the prisons less No evidence of this kind has yet been pro- of a public charge? Will the Adirondacks find duced, and while his official integrity is unimpeached the Republic is secure. The ex- friend? Will the Committees on Railreads pay they would be held to account if illegal resorts traordinary military precautions taken to pre- any attention to the recommendations of the

ress which the French people have made in self-government since the overthrow of the Empire.

PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST THEM.

The New Municipal Building Commission will meet to-day at the Mayor's office to consider and probably select a site for the vast and splendid pile with which Tammany is de-THE termined to replace the City Hall. TRILUNE has never opposed the construction of a municipal building large enough to shelter various departments of the city government which now pay high rents for unsuitable quarters in various places. We have, however, strennously condemned the scheme for a monstrous and extravagant fabric such as the Tammany imagination already sees rising in the City Hall Park, on and around the site of the admirable building from which that little spot of ground is named. This community, we believe, does not need or desire a monumental edifice of vast proportions and gorgeous aspect to signify its civic rank. It wants and is willing to pay for a commodious and substantial and comely building in which its municipal business can be conveniently done. The experience of the State at Albany and of our Quaker brethren in Philadelphia does not encourage us to undertake more than this. And certainly the people of this city do not want to see the modest and beautiful structure of which they are justly proud demolished or deformed in the process of providing a new one. Above all they are unalterably opposed to surrendering the little park.

On that point they have expressed their feeling in a conclusive manner, and, as they supposed, effectually. More than once they have compelled a suspension of operations and an apparent change of purpose. But Tammany never really abandoned its scheme for approprinting the City Hall Park. It postponed the execution of it from time to time in pretended deference to public opinion, but it has been merely waiting for a more convenient season and now believes that the time has come to defy popular sentiment and carry out its own cherished design. We have no expectation of influencing the Mayor and his associates in this matter. But it is a duty to make another protest against their plans, and to remind them that they are about to take a course which the public has repeatedly and emphatically

#### MAYOR GILEOY'S SCHEMES.

If Mayor Gilroy succeeds in getting under way the ambitious projects which he desired the city to enter upon during his term of office the city debt is likely to be increased by many millions. He wants a new City Hall. taxpayer who has studied the history of the State Capitol at Albany and of the unfinished Public Buildings in Philadelphia may well shudder at the prospect. The widening and extension of Elm-st, are to be pushed at an expenditure of several millions of dollars. It has never been clearly explained why the extension of Centre-st, to Lafayette Place would not benefit the city fully as much as the extension of Elm-st, while the necessary outlay in the case of Centre-st, would be far less than that for Elm-st. Broadway is not seriously congested in these days, and the widening of Elm-st, is of doubtful utility. It is proposed to cut off a part of the City Prison in order to carry out the Elm-st. plan. But the City Prison is already far too small and is frightfully overcrowded.

Mayor Gilroy's plans include the spending of a great deal of money on the Third-ave. bridge over the Harlem River and the Kings bridge structure over the same stream. He also has in mind a speedway of his own. He minded citizens. But the Gilroy speedway is not likely to be any cheap affair, and it is certain to afford extensive opportunities for Tammany enrichment. The Mayor's views as to the acquiring of sufficient land in the region of the Croton watershed to prevent the contamination of the water supply seem to have much to commend them, while the repaying of the streets ought certainly to be kept up, and the high-service water works are probably

But the greatest grievance which the taxpayers are sure to have against all of Mayor Gilroy's proposed undertakings is that, in accordance with the definitely announced and clearly expressed policy of Ruler Croker and Adjutant Gilroy, business men are to be carefully excluded from the management and direction of these enterprises. Professional politicians will handle the funds and supervise the work. Then the city debt will rise like an exhalation, so far as the smoothness and swiftness of ascent are concerned, but it will be a dense, concrete and dismal burden to deal with

# WORK FOR THE COMMITTEES.

The Legislature at Albany, all the standing committees having been named, is ready for the business of lawmaking. There is much of general interest to be done, as the members must have realized, if they did not do so before, as they listened to the Governor's message. The make-up of the Assembly committees is not of a nature to warrant the people in indulging in any great expectations. Still, it is to be said that the Speaker from whose hands they came was necessarily embarrassed by the lack manships and the leading places upon the com-He could readily have made them mittees. stronger by placing more Republicans upon But if he had done that the bossewould have adjudged him guilty of political treason in the first degree.

What is to be done with the fax laws? Are they to be radically amended in the interest of a more equitable distribution of the public buildens? How about the canals? Is the policy of colargement and improvement which was adopted several years ago to be continued; and is any notice to be taken of the Governor's suggestion looking to the substitution of electricity for herse power as a propeller of boats? Is a well-considered effort to be made to arrest the dangerous and growing vice of vagrancy by the passage of a Com-Are the World's Fair managers to get an additional and much-needed appropriation, and get it promptly? What do the Committees on Agriculture think of the proposition to establish a Bureau of Agriculture? Is pubto receive the consideration which is its due? Is anything to be done with the general Prison in the Legislature an intelligent and efficient Railroad Commission? Is the notorious Excise bill of last year to be tinkered with, the

lie Health overhaul the laws relating to quarantine?

These are some of the leading questions which the constituents of the Senators and Assemblymen are asking themselves. They are questions which attest that the Legislature of 1893 has a golden opportunity to distinguish itself. Let it render good and faithful service and its majority will not only receive the gratitude of the people, but strengthen its own party. Private and local bills ought to be refused consideration in committee and on the floor until all the great measures of general interest are disposed of. If the session is conducted in obedience to this sensible rule, the cause of good legislation will be greatly benefited.

### GOVERNOR ABBETT'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of Governor Abbett of New-Jersey is in great part a testimonial to his own efficiency as Executive, but will also be to most citizens of the State a satisfactory review of its condition and progress. It is much to the credit of the State of New-Jersey that its Constitution and laws are so wise that the government of the State is found remarkably commical, and in a high degree beneficial to the people, even though official powers are intrusted to most unscrupulous partisans Governor records during the last few years is in great part due, not to his own efforts, nor to those of his political associates in the Legislature, but to the fortunate position of the State, especially in its relations with the industrial and transporting interests of the Nation; to the rapid development of industries under wise laws of the United States, and to the constant influence of State institutions and provisions of law which operate under any administration.

The Governor's message reviews with satisfaction the financial condition of the State, showing that it has no floating debt, and that its small remainder of war bonds, though not yet due, could be paid with assets in the Treasmanded for the bonds. It is shown that the inside of the doors. It would also be an exreceipts of the State from railroad corporations, placed along the top of the wall. Those Coonincluding taxes collected for previous years. were \$1,068,659; the receipts from taxes on with a ladder." It is impossible to keep ladders other corporations were \$165,452, and re- out of the hands of the criminal classes, and a cipts for filing articles of incorporation \$108 - penitentiary wall with a plain, or perhaps 822, making about \$1,640,000 derived from cushioned top, simply invites them to orporations. Other receipts are from the cal- over and plunder. lateral inheritance tax, \$21.598; from the spikes along the edge many of them might be riparian laws less expenses of the commission, cought and perhaps be found hanging there in \$42,237, and prison receipts, \$75,608, hesides the morning, and the efficient warden could take some minor items, making the aggregate them down and keep them. \$1,873,884. The disbursements for the year amounted to \$1,656,352, and it will be seen

The Governor reviews the condition of the rendered great public service by equalizing the individual assessments, and he recommends with great earnestness a law fixing the maximum rate of taxation in every district in the State. It is shown that the aggregate of municipal taxes within the State is \$18,238,-707, and the amount of indebtedness over poses is \$348,617, and has been considerably nereased in late years.

Schools it is shown that the aggregate of expenditures is about \$4,000,000, and that a new census of the population of school age has made important corrections in the adjustment | making of life in the city easy and agreeable for of expenditures.

work of the health authorities, and the controversy with the United States regarding the diseases. He discusses labor legislation at considerable length, and claims that the wageworkers of New-Jersey have realized more last few years than those of any other State. which is an opinion by no means shared by the wage-carners, as the action of their organizations sufficiently proves. The course of the State authorities in regard to the Reading coal combination is reviewed by the Governor, as making this combination practically impregnable. His own defeat in his aspirations for the Senatorship will undoubtedly be due in a large measure to the indignation of his political associates because he practically forced them into public approval of this combination and subserviency to its interests, and then deserted them, using his veto power to promote his personal popularity.

# OUR UNPROTECTED PRISONS.

The fact that burglars recently broke into the Ononlaga penitentiary, ransacked one of the offices and opened a safe, and that one of the offices in the Tombs was subjected to similar indignities only last week, suggests a number of things which the people of this State may well take into consideration. Why are not cur prisons better protected? Why are not good, stout locks, ones that will fasten on the inside, provided for our penal institutions? Must have a penitentiary robbed of its entire contents some night, and perhaps the warden and two or three guards and maybe an innucent convict murdered in his sleep before we will go to the slight expense of a good watch-dog and modern catches on the windows? It is the old story, of course, what never has

expected that always occurs. That our prisons plundered many times in the post seems to have been our good fortune rather than anything else, as it appears that the burglars had no diffiinstitution, carrying on their unlawful operations at their leisure and then escaping. The State has neglected this matter long enough, and it is high time that every prison was provided with a trustworthy burglar alarm connected with the nearest police station.

Of course we do not forget the property which may be carried off at any time by marauding burglars and house-breakers from our peniten-tiaries, and which the State could ill afford to lose, but this, after all, is not our chief reason; property is not to be compared to human life. It is a maxim with police officers that every man who breaks into a house for the purpose of robbing is prepared to counit nameler if necessary to avoid capture. The men in our

to the saloons? Will the Committees on Pub-burgiars. The former, especially, confined in cells not much larger than summer hotel bedrooms, and usually utterly unarmed and wrapped in the deep sleep which comes from good diges- the unfortunate Hunter's Point colony, tion and a clear conscience, might easily be robbed of everything they have in the world. Some morning the convicts in one of our prisons will wake up and find all of their clothes stolen, and perhaps the outer quilts of their beds, too. Probably most of these clothes could be recovered from the pawnshops and second-hand stores, but the loss could not fail to be considerable. Then, too, any little trinkets which a convict might have in his pocket, such as a dirk-knife, or his mother's picture, would stand a good chance of being lost. If he had any tools hidden in his cell with which to escape these would probably also be carried off by the criminale. And if a prisoner were to awake and get up with the praiseworthy intention of protecting his only suit of clothes he might be murdered in cold blood. When the State shuts a man up in a cell it owes it to him to protect him from the assaults of the evil-minde). summer hotel proprietor recognizes this principle He never allows any other robber to get into

the house. But, after ail, we feel more particularly for the prison officials. They are not so helpless as the prisoners but they usually have more to lose. Besides, their work is hard and monotonous and their pay usually none too high. Standing about all day and holding a heavy and unworthy men. The progress which the cane is no easy thing to do, as a great many young men along upper Broadway can testify; but when a maddening, day-long whirl of horizontal stripes is a ided to this the life becomes absolutely grinding and slumber is welcomes with open arms. Then to have strange burglars crawding over the walls all night is the last straw. Still, who ever heard of one of our prison officials resigning. No; they stand at their posts through it all, like the heroic Pompeilan policeman, who was found after the centuries still at his post, where he had stood when the awful darkness came, calmly telling a man from Herculaneum the way to the post-

We would not say so much about this matter, serious as it is, were not the remedy so easy, as we have already pointed out. Our prisons must be provided with good locks and bolts on the e-lient thing if a row of sharp spikes were daga scoundrels got in by "scaling the wall But with a row of sharp

Mayor Gilroy has concocted a plan for a tunthat substantially the whole expense of the nel under John and Dey sts., across the island, to State Government is met by taxes on corpora- relieve travel in Fultonest, Maiden Lane and other streets. He says that this is "an idea of his own," and he is uncertain about its feasibility Mr. Gilroy would have done well to keep the idea school fund, showing that its assets amounted | locked in his own breast. There is no more need to \$3,752,430, including cash on hand, and of a tunnel in that part of the city than there the annual interest on investments is \$173.- is of a tunnel to Governor's Island. It would 450. The amount paid out during the last be a costly undertaking-another Tammany jobyear was \$212,767, so that the cash on hand and would not be worth while from any point of was to some extent reduced. The Governor view. The city ought not to be called on to pay dwells with pride upon the successful work of for the work of the engineer who is making an the Board of Taxation, which he claims has "investigation" to determine the advisability of constructing such a tunnel.

If the official report of the Democratic Commissioners of Accounts is correct, the Democratic Commissioners of Charities and Correction have probably a Gargantua concealed somewhere about their department. The Commissioners of Accounts say that the department received in 1888, 1889 and 1890 more than 200,000 pounds of meat above \$54,000,000. The portion of current expendi- the quantity which the consumption of neat in ture met by taxes on railways for local pur- the various institutions in the department required. Straightway the Commissioners of Charities and Correction grow red in the face with voluble At considerable length the work and the protestations as to their own honesty and efficiency, recommendations of the State Board of Agri- but they don't succeed in explaining away the culture are reviewed and proper compensation extra meat. Mayor Gifroy would do well to put in his opposition to that fantastic vision of Panama-like extravagance and corruption he the making of better roads with aid of the Charities and Correction three practical business has the support of the great body of clear. State is noticed, and the admirable services men of the class that Mr. Croker so heartily deof the Board to the agricultural interest are spises. Three practical business men could be pear without knowing where it went.

One of Police Justice Grady's pet recreations and amusements in these days appears to be the a certain class of law-breakers.

A curious illustration of the way in which the laws are enforced in this city was brought out in use of Sandy Hook as a quarantine station, and | the Court of General Sessions a few days ago. A claims that the State authorities have ample man was arraigned there who had actually been power to protect the people against infectious | confined in the Tombs Prison for three months for violation of the Excise law. Such a thing had never been heard of before. The prisoner, it was developed, had served as a substitute bartender, practical gain through legislation within the to oblige a friend of his, for a few minutes after the legal closing time, and while so engaged had sold a glass of beer to a policeman, who promptly arrested him. Of course a regular bartender would have been at once released on bail, but this poor fellow had no friends to intercede in his be half, and so remained in durance until his case was called to trial. Then he was set at liberty by coolly as if he had not in person strongly urged | Judge Fitzgerald, who evidently thought be had his friends in the Legislature to pass a bill been punished enough. It is a suggestive fact that one man in New-York has actually been punished by imprisonment for selling liquor illegally.

> New-York is now enjoying ideal winter weather -call it an old-fashioned winter or not, as you please. It is cold, but the air is dry and full of the tonic quality that is so often lacking here during the winter months. If this weather lasts for several weeks, the general health of the community will be measurably improved. But, alas! it is January, and the proverbial January thaw is probably inevitable.

> Governor Abbett in his report to the New-Jersey Legislature points out that under the liberal laws of that State the revenue derived from taxes en foreign capital invested there in miscellaneous corporations has increa ed from \$140,629 23 in 1885 to 8465,452 to in 1892. As the tax rate is low these figures represent an immense capitalization, a large proportion of which is drawn from this city. Are the taxpayers of New-York perfeetly satisfied with the hostile legislation that has driven so much money and so much revenue out of this State? Proper restriction for corporations is one thing, and blind prejudice against moneyed interests is another.

Mr. A. A. Low, whose funeral took place yeshappened never will happen. But it is the un- terday, had been for many years a leading citizen, in the best sense, both of New-York, where have not all of them been broken into and he was a prominent and influential merchant, and of Brooklyn, where he made his home. His relations with the city in which he resided were the more intimate, and in a large number of public enterprises, charitable, educational and other, he took a generous and helpful part. Not only did he give his name and influence, but he contributed money freely in aid of good causes. While always actively interested in public affairs and the welfare of the city, he never sought office or strove for undue prominence. He was an ideal citizen and a gentleman of the old school. His death leaves a vacancy that will be widely felt in both of the cities with which he was identified for over half

> A tunnel superintendent in Long Island City declared in his testimony at a coroner's inquest on Monday that he had been informed by his legal advisers that there was no law ie Long Island City. Mayor Gleason promptly replied that the witness would find that Long Island City

believed to be in preparation will show that are entertained by President Carnot and his idea being to render it still more acceptable are peculiarly at the mercy of evil-disposed had lots of law. Possibly it has of the Gleanon kind. But the ordinary statute laws of this State are constantly defied by the burly ruffian who has laid violent hands upon the Mayor's chair of

### PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator George Wallace Jones, of Iowa, now ninety years or more old, and a picturesque occasional visitor to the Capitol in Washington, was a great believer in the duelling code, and engaged in several 'affairs of honor." once as principal. eral Fremont's second when the "Pathfinder" challenged Henry Foote, of Mississippi, and carried a challenge from Scnator Bodge, of Wisconsin, to Colonel William Selden, Treasurer under Jackson and Van Buren. In 1838, Jonathan Cilley, a Maine Congress. man, having refused to receive a letter from the hands of William J. Graves, written by James Watson Webb, Henry Clay declared tiest Graves had been insulted and should challenge Cilley. This advice was acted upon, and Cilley was killed. Jones was the Malne statesman's second in this conflict.

When it was proposed in St. Petersburg to name street after the composer Glinka the Czar wrote to the municipal council saving: "If the name of Glinka is to be given to a street, it must be to a large thoroughfare and not a by-street. I leave you the choice." The result is that the Nicolskala, one of the finest streets in St. Federsburg, is to be called after the composer of "Ronsslane et Ludmilla."

Gladstone has now attained a greater age, says The Pall Mall Gazette," than any other Prime Minister of England ever reached. Lord Palmerston died in harness, but he died on the eve of his eighty-second birthday. Chatham died at seventy, Fox at fifty-seven, Fitt at forty-seven, Canning at fifty-eight, and when sir Robert Fed met with his fatal accident he was sixty-two. Earl Russell attained the good old age of eighty-six, but did not hold office after he was seventy-four. Lord Earconsfield died at seventy-seven. Gladstone has completed his eighty-third year,

H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, who has been appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General in place of Mr. Whitfield, Is said to have been regarded with special favor by Mr. Wanamaker for a long time. It is thought that if Mr. Evans accepts the office, even for only a few weeks, it may have some influence in lead-ing Mr. Cleveland to choose a successor to the Tennesseean from the same State.

Jonathan Trumbull, president of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, is quoted as expressing the belief that the national association of which his is a part and the rival one with nearly the same name would both vote to merge at their annual meetings next month.

The widow of Dr. Ell-ha Kent Kane, the famous Aretic explorer, is said to be sick and destitute. "The Chicago Inter Ocean" appeals to the public for ald in her brhalf.

Mrs. A. M. Hough, of Los Angeles, a sister of the into Jay Gould, and wife of a retired Methodist minister, is reported by "The San Francisco Bulletin," us saying that she has no iden that her brother's will will be contested by any of his relatives. "The Bulletin" says that she was reluctant to talk about the matter, and sives this description of the woman; Mrs. Hough is of small stature, rather space, has sharp features, olive-colored skin, and cold, piercing gray, she was very plainly though neatly dressed. She and her husband are well liked by the community. They are very un stentations, and have led quiet, simple, good lives, charitable in their humble way, owing to failing health. Mr. Hough retired from active service in the church. The \$25,000, with \$2,000 yearly, willed her by Jay Gould, will be a great benefit to them.

# THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The oldest university in the world is the University of Fez, which is to-day the principal Western seat of Mahometan theology.

If you are getting lazy, watch James. If your faith is below per, read Paul. If you are impatient, sh down quietly and have a talk with Job. If you are just a little strong-leaded, go and see Moses. If you are getting weak-kneed, take a look at Elijah. If their is no song in your neart, laten to David. If you are getting sordid, spend a whise with isalah. If you feel chilly, get the beloved Disciple to put his arms around you. If you are losin, sight of the future, elimb up to Revelation and get a gimpse of the promised land.—(Boston Saturday Evening Gazette. If, as alleged, the Rev. D., A. T. Pierson has made

500,000 notes in his Bible during the last ten years, he has been a pretty busy man. For he must have ade on an average between thirteen and fourteen notes an hour every day of the ten years, working tea hours a day. And as there would have to be, on at average, more than 400 notes for every chapter in the Rible, it is hard to see how any ordinary book could hold them. But maybe the Doctor made only 500

Mande—I was at the theatre last night, bus I didn't see the star, Miss Buskin. She was HI and inable to appear.

Clara—Fhat was too bad. Without her the play must have been tame enough.

Mande—Not at all. Miss Buskin's new Paris gowns were displayed on wire forms, and people said that the play went rather better than usual.—(Boston Transcript.

"The Boston Transcript" tells of a Boston man who inks there is too much repartee in the Episcopal ser-

Mother-Do you know why your pa called Mr. Blowhard a flar. Tommy tommy tommy—Yes'm; he's a smaller man than pa.—(Brooklyn Life. Were crusty old Carlisle now alive, he might say of

some modern Frenchmen what he said of the French nobility before the Reign of Terror: "One virtue they still required to have-for mortal man cannot live with out a conscience—the virtue of perfect readiness to fight a duel."

A Ead Biunder.—Magazine Office Boy—Oh, there's been an awful time up in the editorial room to day. Fushness Manager—Eh, what's the trouble! Office Boy—The janitor made a mistake and put the "No Admittance" sign at the subscription office and the "Welcome" door mut in front of the editor's room.—(Good News.

Says a correspondent of "The Boston Transcript": I am constantly confronted with the expression . Mr. and Mrs. Thomas de Montmorency Jones (born Smith)." or 'Mr. and Mrs. Augustus von Tompkins (born snooks), or 'Mr. and Mrs. Clarendon White (born Redd), did thus and so. Now what does this mean! Was Mr. Clarendon White born Redd? Or was it only Mrs. Clarendon White who was born Redd ! And if Mrs. Ciarenden White wants everybody to know she was bern Redd why does she not announce herself as Mrs. Redd-White? I have hesitated long before confiding my perplexity to you for solution, dear sir, but I find my mind dwelling so constantly on the subject that I felt it would be a great relief to receive information. Was Mr. Thomas Montmorency Jones bern Smith? And, if so, must be have had his name changed by act of Legislature? Or, if all these couples who were born with the same surname are first cousins, is not that rather an alarming out-

look for society ?" AN HONEST VERDICT. "What do you imagine that picture would fetch At a public vondoo f" he inquired. As with manistick in hand he the same did out-straich

streich
Toward "A Ballet Girl," dimly attired.
The friend turned his gaze at the picture a while,
Rather duzed at the artist's caprice,
hen answered with more than a lint of a smile—
"I think it would fetch the police." - Boston Courier.

Among the new postoffices are the following, according to "The Postal Guide": In Alabama, Alfred, Annie, Blanche, Boozer, Crow, Edwin, Jachin, Jeptha, Kid, Posey, Ruth, Sistrunk, Sunday, Sunflower and Tomate. In Arkansas new postoffices are: Effa, Ella, Jakajones, O'Bear, Prim, Sang, Step and Wanamaker. Susan has been discontinued. Cli-fornia puts forward such enphonious names of new offices as Cascadel, Eswena, Llagas, Miramar, Poke-Alligator, Chok-doskee, Christmas, Shakespeare, Trax-ler, Whittier and Turkey Creek all have postmasters The name of Enchee Anna has been changed to Walton and Zion has been changed to Dade. Bennie, Carl, Crochet, Dip, Eli, Embry, Enon, Eano, Fain, Francis, Horace, Jennie, Joe, Josh, Luke, Lux

onmi, Mand, May, Nettle, Pocket, Stop and Thunderbolt are new places in Georgia to which you may address your mail. Dot and Tom are new postoffices in Illinois, with names that are comparatively short to write.

Hostess-Will you have a piece of pie, Georgie! (coegie-Yes'm; but please make it double size, because ma told me not to ask for two pieces.—(tiond News. A man presented himself before the Czar, the other

day, and requested that he might be sent to siberia for life, and sent quickly. "Who are you?" inquired the Czar," that you make so extraordinary a request?" "I am an American weather prophet," replied the other, "who went around lest fall informing every body whom I met that the winter of 1892-'93 was to be so mild as not to deserve the name of winter.

"I cannot understand why that stock goes up and down, up and down, with such regularity," said Brokely, noting the rise and fall of stocks at the ex-

change. Oh! it's very simple. It's mostly water, you know, and it works like the tide," explained the Wall Street man.—(Harper's Bazar,